THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 867. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

The Interest and responsibility of Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Mr Solomon Joel, in our firm, ceased on the 1st January, 1867.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

9ma 2223 Shanghai, 16th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to our advertisement of the 1st January, notice is hereby given that Mr. GEORGE TYSON remains in our firm, his interest continuing as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.

8ma 2192 Shanghai, 4th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNR., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

9ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

9ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.

30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.

tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN REESEMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. THEODOR PHONSE has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. BEHN and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.

3ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been *transferred* to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (MESSRS. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, E q. (MESSRS. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. [JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 16,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai,

tf Shanghai 1st December, 1865.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

tf 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.

7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and *Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.*

Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELLINGTON POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD,

CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY & GLASS CLOTH, &c.,

Scotch, French, London, Russian & other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

23au 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

100,107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31oc-67 1292

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.

JUDSON'S

VICTORIA VIOLET.

AND

VICTORIA ROSE.

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21dc-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

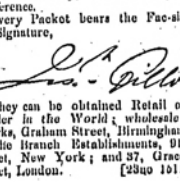
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21dc-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

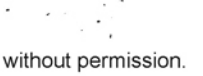
JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23ap 1511—67

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ARCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PETER HAZEON in our Firm ceased on 31st December 1866.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

9ju 2442 Shanghai, 8th March, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFFMAN, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning and Evening at 11.30 and 7.30 o'clock in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-kue. Seats are entirely free.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England.....(tel.).	Feb.	8	Hankow.....Mar. 3
Hongkong.....	Mar.	2	Nagasaki..... " 2
Tientsin.....	Dec.	17	Yokohama..... " 2

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..... Dec. 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai..... Nov. 9 } Dec. 27th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending 8th March, 1867.

Mathen.	Patna.	Benares.
Mar.—Rect.—Tls.	Rect.—Tls.	Tls.
2,—555 a 558.....	470 a 475 ..Old—458 a 458	
4,—555 a 560.....	.....	455.....
5,—555 a 560.....	.....	455.....
6,—560 a 565.....	.....	457 a 460
7,—560.....	485	465 a 470
8,—560.....	485	465 a 470

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	
Mar. 2 H.W.	10.02	19.08	North	2	b	30.21	46
" 2 L.W.	5.49	12.10	E. by N.	3	b	30.16	46
" 3 L.W.	6.17	13.09	N.N.E.	3	c	30.20	43
" 3 H.W.	11.28	19.11	N.E.by N	4	m	30.22	48
" 4 L.W.	6.52	12.08	N. by E.	4	b	30.21	49
" 4 H.W.	11.54	20.04	NN.W.	4	b	30.22	45
" 5 L.W.	7.48	11.09	S.E.by S	2	b	30.21	40
" 5 H.W.	0.20	20.02	S. by E.	5	b	30.18	50
" 6 L.W.	8.54	11.05	South	3	m	30.07	51
" 6 H.W.	0.57	20.11	West	5	c	30.05	63
" 7 L.W.	9.53	12.07	E.N.E.	4	b	30.24	49
" 7 H.W.	1.24	22.02	East	5	b	30.18	48
" 8 L.W.	10.16	11.08	South	5	r	30.15	50
" 8 H.W.	2.07	21.06	S.E.by S.	4	c	30.11	50

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky: c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 1st March. G 15 A.M., Captain P. B. ARMSTRONG, aged 38 years.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Fei-loong," from Nagasaki.—Messrs. Burnett, Norton, Hart, Stewart, West, Brown, Gillie, Baker, Scott, 3 Japanese and 19 Chinese. Per steamer "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong, H. R. H. the Duke de Penthievre and servant, Count de Beauvoir, Capt. Fauvel, Messrs. P. A. Myburgh, J. Porter, H. F. Rennie, A. Livingston, E. Appert, one second cabin, and 85 Chinese. Per steamer "Nepaul," from Yokohama, Miss Macgowan, Mrs. Macgowan, Dr. Macgowan, Messrs. Verbiest, Rovier, Hooper, King, Cope, Godridge, Mollison, Evans, and Mr. Wilder. Per str. "Singapore," from Hongkong—Mr. & Mrs. Dickenson and family, Messrs. McIntosh, Stanitt, Nissen, McDiarmid, Lent, Maitland, Captains Roundy, Dearborne, and 42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per steamer "Rona," for Hongkong, Messrs. Chambers and Oliphant. Per steamer "Ert King," for Hongkong, Messrs. Young and Hictaney. Per str. "China," for Chefoo. &c.—Messrs. Sandel, Livingston, and Parizot. Per Str. "Suwo-Nada," for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Messrs. Robellen, Fialant, and Hower.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

THE London Mail of the 28th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 8th March, and here on the 13th.—It arrived last year on the 16th March per *Singapore*.

THE French Mail of Feb. 10th, due in Hongkong on the 20th Mar., and here on the 4th of Apr. It arrived last year on the 6th of Apr., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

REVIEW.*

We referred last week to the many inaccuracies contained in Mr. Lobscheid's dictionary, when it professes to deal with the Mandarin dialect. In the instances we refer to, Mr. Lobscheid gives as the *Mandarin* equivalent of words or sentences, a rendering in English orthography of the characters representing the *Cantonese* colloquial—the result being a mere farrago of meaningless sounds. To translate the word "circumstanced," *i. e.* "placed in a particular manner," by the Cantonese phrase 形勢係放 *Hing-shi-hai-fom* is perfectly correct; but to append as the mandarin equivalent, the literally translated sound *Hing-shi-hi-kin*, is simply ludicrous. Of the four words constituting the supposed mandarin sentence, the two first, denoting "circumstance" or "condition," are purely book-words, and cannot be claimed as belonging to the spoken mandarin; the third or copula is used only in the Cantonese dialect as a spoken verb, whilst the fourth character, meaningless in itself, is employed to represent the *sound* of the Cantonese colloquial, for which no actual character exists, but which corresponds to the *ju-t'z'* 如此 of the written or the *che-yang* 樣這 of the mandarin language. Not to multiply examples of a kind abounding throughout the book, we will only quote one other sentence in illustration of this absurdity. Under the head of cash, "no money" is rendered — 個錢都無 *yih-ko-ts'ien-tu-wu*, a sentence which, though representing the correct Cantonese idiom of *yat-ko-ts'ên-tu-mô* is no more mandarin than it is Manchu.

Not only, it must be added, does the author impose such bastard renderings on his clients, but their confusion is still further provided for by means of a most complicated typographical muddle. In every case, the Cantonese and Mandarin spellings are so divided as to tack each sound apparently to the wrong character. As one instance among thousands, we quote the following definitions.

CASTLE, a fortress 炮台 p'au-t'oi. P'au t'ai, 衙城 wai shing. Wei ching 衙所 wai sho. Wei so; the house of a nobleman or prince 宮 kung. Kung, etc., etc.

Here, by placing the full-stop between the Cantonese and Mandarin sounds of each set of characters, the latter form is invariably thrown into connection with the succeeding, in lieu of the foregoing set. As a mere mechanical question, the labour of search is at least doubled by this senseless device, since the eye on each occasion is required to do the proof-reader's work, and to restore the punctuation to an intelligible system.

Mr. Lobscheid's early forgatherings doubtless account for the extreme fulness with which he labours to translate theological and ecclesiastical terms, also for the frequent references in footnotes to multitudes of Bible-texts, with what lexicographical design it is not, however, easy to conceive. Some—indeed many—of the definitions under this head are likely often to provoke an irreverent smile, and a reflection on that famous "depolarization of ideas" which Dr. Oliver Holmes has suggested as a desirable preliminary to unprejudiced theological discussion. In translating words and phrases which are consecrated in our own tongue by immemorial usage to sacred meanings, the familiar, but still reverend sound too often becomes deprived of its "polarity"—its holiness slowly acquired through the practice of centuries and the influence of early education. It stands forth, in its garb, represented by a bald, prosaic, and often ludicrous symbol in the language to which it has been translated. To quote one instance from among many in the present work, Mr. Lobscheid has taken the (we think unnecessary) pains to include the term *Agnus Dei* in his dictionary; and this sacrosanct, abstruse idea is put without explanation or reference into the bare and literal rendering *Shan ti chi kao*—a term which, if conveying any signification at all, can only carry the mind of the inquiring native for whose use it is intended to a bewildering notion of earthly flocks and herds. In his ecclesiastical laboriousness, however, Mr. Lobscheid will not let us off a single phrase of the consistory. Even congregationalism must be introduced, though he flounders lamentably (it is excusable) in rendering the term by 教會操權者 *Kiao hwei ts'ao k'iuen ché*, a phrase which, signifying "those who exercise authority in (religious) instruction," might be equally well or better applied to the translation of "bishop" or "convocation." To balance the dissenters, he gives us with equal vagueness "conformist," under the guise of 從大英國皇家教者 *T'sung Ta Ying Kwo Hwang kia kiao ché*, a restriction of the meaning of the word to merely British orthodoxy, which is both unscientific and badly expressed. As for archdeacon, archimandrite, advowson, chancel, church discipline, etc, etc., renderings all more or less wide of the mark, as is only natural, are to be found; but the beadle, strange to say, gets no recognition, save in his civilian capacity, and here is degraded by the indignified title applicable, in reality, only to the *yamun* police and judicial torturers. Mr. Bumble as a Chinese rumor! The awful majesty of the goldlaced hat exchanged for the black basket work cone of the ragged flagellator of the magistracies! But Mr. Bumble is, not the only one to be condoled with. On official ground the dictionary is, notwithstanding the author's assurance in his preface, most of all amusingly incorrect. Under the head "cashier" we find Fan Sz' 藩司 or characters representing the title of one of the highest functionaries in the Chinese official system, who certainly superintends among other things the supreme provincial revenue accounts, but whose title bears no more relation to the word it is made use of to interpret, than "First Lord of the Treasury" does to "twopenny postman." Specimens of the most unaccountable ignorance in this respect might be easily multiplied, as for instance, "circuit justices of the peace" (an office which we believe to be equally unknown in England as in China) is translated by the two phrases 巡捕官 *Sun pu kwan* and 巡檢司 *Sun kien sz*, the first of which phrases denotes the *aide-de-camps* in attendance on Viceroys and other high officials, and the second a petty class of deputy magistrates, holding primary jurisdiction in certain territorial subdivisions, who have nothing in the world to do with "circuits" and are not "justices of the peace." It is easy, indeed, to see where the mistake originates—in the character 巡 *Sun*, signifying to patrol or go about, and having reference to the *supposed* peripatetic vigilance of the officers into whose title it enters; but jumping at conclusions, especially in such elementary matters, is unworthy work for an ambitious performance of this kind. Still more glaring incorrectness occurs in the rendering for "chamberlain," which is translated 戶部尚書 *pu pu shang shu* (*i.e.*, President of the Board of Revenue at Peking!), and under the head of "constable (p. 48) where, after giving the word as 地保 *tipan* (in reality headborough rather than constable) the following wonderful foot note is appended. "The *tipan* are frequently included in the term gentry, though 紳矜 *Shin kin* is the appropriate designation. Both the *tipan* and the *Shin kin* are the responsible municipal authorities." Surely, although to quote an expression once used by a great sinologue, "there is not a soul in Hongkong who knows the difference between a *tipao* and *tao-tai*," Mr. Lobscheid might have found means to discover that a *tipao*, though perhaps in some respects a constable, cannot in one instance in ten thousand have a claim to be considered among even the lowest "gentry" (that is, unemployed holders of official or literary rank,) and that as regards the latter class the *shin-kin* are neither "authorities" nor "responsible," whilst "municipal" institutions are still to be discovered among the recognized forms of government in China.

To take another class of expressions, it is impossible to acquit the dictionary maker of carelessness or lack of knowledge who gives such a rendering as *t'i jin pan sz* 替人辦事 for the verb "to advocate, to plead in favour of." These characters mean simply to "act as an agent," to "transact business for another man." Again we find under the head "acknowledge," to "acknowledge one's self in error," the single expression *jin ts'o* 認錯, which is altogether inadequate to express the various shades of confession and apology under this head for which the Chinese have so many idiomatic phrases. Under the head of "accommodate" one looks in vain for the rendering 容, to hold or contain (a number of things or persons) and under "complaint" we fail to find any of those combinations in connection with the characters 詐口 *tsich k'ow* or 借口 *tsich k'ow* by which groundless or vexatious complaints are so frequently described.

Our criticism has already reached unusual limits, such as only the bulk and complexity of the work before us can justify, but our notes, compiled whilst cursorily scanning the pages of the dictionary, are far from exhausted. Instances of erroneous spelling it is perhaps unfair to dilate upon, although the vigilance of the proof reader should here have corrected the natural *lisches* of a foreigner's handling (though with great familiarity) the English language; but such mistakes as bustart (bustard), *affright* (affright,) and *apprice* are barely pardonable. One scarcely knows which most wonderingly to contemplate,—the phrase (as printed) Amonas at Toro, or the altogether inexpressive Chinese rendering 夫婦別居 *fu fu pieh kü*, (husband and wife dwelling separately.) Whilst under the letter A we cannot forbear, in conclusion, referring our readers in search of enlightenment to the words "arquifoux," "arrontation," "addling," "ambry," and "anoroxy."

On the whole, then, though there can be no doubt that much patient industry and a considerable degree of knowledge of the Cantonese colloquial have been fairly expended on this work, we cannot class it high in the category to which it belongs, either as an aid to the every day student or as a sound philological work. From the form in which it has been laid before the public, and the tone of its publisher's advertisement, there appears to be reason for doubting whether the remaining parts will see the light. Should however, the pecuniary speculation not have incurred the failure which it is not unreasonable to apprehend for it, and the dictionary be proceeded with, we would strongly recommend its author to cut adrift from the parent stem of Webster, to use the pruning-knife with fierce determination, to abandon the pretension, which he has no means of supporting, to a knowledge of the Mandarin language, and to bestow the time and attention he will thus economize upon more accurate definitions in Cantonese of his English words and phrases. If he will further distinguish by some typographical device the written-language or "book" words, where included, from those which are purely colloquial, he will further enhance the usefulness of the Dictionary, the scope of which we have sketched out and which we believe Mr. Lobscheid not incompetent to execute.

* *English and Chinese Dictionary, with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation. By the Rev. W. Lobscheid. Part I. Hongkong. "Daily Press" Office, 1866. 4to. unbound, pp. 551.*

Summary of the Week.

SEVERAL public meetings have taken place during the past week, amongst others one of the Volunteer Corps, of which a report will be found elsewhere. Volunteering has lately been languishing. The failure is not so much in the muster roll, though that is small in comparison with the number of the community; but in the attendance. It is disheartening to both the officers and the few men who make a point of attending drill, to find only a dozen or two members present. Commanding officers may rest assured that some such demonstration of interest in the combined exercise and amusement of their men, is necessary to keep up an interest in volunteering. Men get tired of bare attendance at drill.

A meeting of the Cricket Club was held on Wednesday, Mr. Winchester in the chair, at which the accounts were passed, and Messrs. Winchester, Groom, Hearn, Turnbull, Manson, and Mollison, elected a Committee for the ensuing year. It was resolved to keep the subscription at its present rate. A proposition by some gentlemen desirous of forming a junior Club, was referred to the Committee, and a vote for the admission of the four remaining members of the Zoroastrian Club, passed. The Secretary was directed to inform the Secretary to the Recreation Fund that the year's rent would be paid directly the lease was signed. The approaching visit of a Hongkong Eleven was mentioned.

A meeting of the Rowing Club was held on Tuesday, at which a new set of Rules was passed, but no other business transacted.

We are glad to find that the Game Preservation Society are still actively bent on preventing the destruction of game out of season. His Excellency the Taotai has been appealed to, to renew the warning to native dealers, and has readily responded by the the following proclamation, which not only forbids selling, but hunting during the close season.

"This proclamation is for the protection of game by forbidding the sale out of certain seasons. From the 1st day of the second month of the 6th year of Tung-che to the 1st day of the 9th month of the same year (6th March to 28th September.) the sale of game is strictly forbidden. Having received a communication from their Excellencies the English and American Consuls coupled with a report from the English Municipal Council, that I would issue a proclamation similar to the one issued last year, for the protection of game, therefore I order that no pheasants, deer &c., shall be hunted or offered for sale, in the market or otherwise, between the days specified above. Any one violating this order or refusing to obey it, shall be severely punished."

The S. S. N. Company is already threatened with opposition to the monopoly for which it has paid so dearly. The *Tientsin* has, we are informed, been purchased, chiefly by Chinese, to be run on the river to Hankow and back, under the management of a foreign firm, and two other vessels are likely to be acquired by the same proprietary.

Hongkong and Shanghai are to be connected by telegraph. The East India Telegraph Company have determined on the construction of a submarine line between these ports, and an envoy of the Company is now in England with a view to purchasing the cable and necessary appliances.

Messrs. F. B. Johnson, Iveson, Hayes, A. Michie, Borntraeger, Maintz, Mucall, and Broadbent, have been nominated as Municipal Councillors for the ensuing year. The election will take place on the 11th inst. So frequent cause of complaint has arisen from the habitual payment of Municipal taxes, by native residents, in small cash, that a remonstrance was addressed to the Taotai on the subject. His Excellency has accordingly issued a proclamation dilating on the iniquity of debasing the currency, and enumerating the penalties to which any one coining inferior money lays himself open. He forbids not only the payment of taxes in debased coins, but their circulation altogether.

It is reported that a petty mandarin has been murdered near Tsing-poo by the German rowdies; but we have learned no particulars of the affair.

NANKING letters mention a serious reverse experienced by the Imperialists, under Kwo-sun-ling, who will be remembered as the commander of the contingent sent from this province to attack the remnants of the Taeping forces near Amoy. Kwo himself was captured by the rebels, and sent back with his heels cut through, and a message that the Imperialists want a better man. His entire force is said to have been cut to pieces.

NEWS has been received from PEKING of the death of Heng-ki, a mandarin well known from his association with foreigners. He was Hoppo at Canton in 1858; and to his influence Sir Harry Parkes was greatly indebted for his escape with life when captured with Bowlby and Brabazon. Heng-ki was lately a member of the Tsungli Yamun.

YOKOHAMA advices confirm the death of the Mikado, and the visit of the foreign ministers to the Tycoon at Osaka seems likely to suffer a postponement, in consequence. In the meantime, Messrs. Mitford and Satow of H. M.'s legation have visited that city, and express high gratification at the reception they met with. The merchants of Osaka are said to be anxious for the opening of Hiogo; and accounts speak most favourably of its wealth and commerce. Admiral King has visited the Prince of Chikuzen, a daimio whose territories abut on the inland sea. The Prince came off to the *Princess Royal* directly she anchored, and on the following day the Admiral and about 30 of his officers were splendidly entertained on shore. Subsequently Admiral King visited Chosiu at Mitageri.

BURMAH.

THE frequent declarations of English statesmen and the English press, that the days of annexation are over; that our Indian empire is wide beyond the limit of our ambition, and that no temptation will induce us to enlarge it further, have never been endorsed in India with the same confidence that they are uttered at home. Those who have lived any time in the East, and have got over that supreme ignorance of everything Oriental which distinguishes people who have never crossed the Isthmus, know how impossible it will be to adhere to any such rule. Petty provinces gravitate towards the vast empire which overshadows them, as certainly as aerolites feel the attraction of the Earth, when they wheel too closely within its influence. Temptations to annexation have latterly been few, and people have begun to believe in the possibility of the new theory, because circumstances have not lately necessitated its infraction. But unless the state of affairs in Burmah is strangely misrepresented, a very rude trial of its infallibility awaits it; and one which it will hardly survive. Already, it seems, the province of Cashmere lies open for our acceptance. But that may possibly be looked on as a lapse, and the term annexation repudiated as inapplicable to its incorporation. Annexation implies a certain degree of force, whereas Cashmere comes to us as a legacy. But the result is much the same, and exemplifies in another light the theory of gravitation to which we have alluded. But if over the British rule is extended over Burmah, it will be by a process of annexation in the full meaning of the term. So long as we leave the country to itself, a sovereign or several rival sovereigns will always claim or dispute its sovereignty; and only in supercession of their claims can a British Government be installed at Mandalay. But it is this very abundance of kings, or kingly claimants, which seems likely to bring such a measure to pass. The history of Burmah is more fertile in rebellions than that of China—rebellions, however, which enjoy a distinctive feature of their own; not originating, as in China, with the people, but in the palace. The throne of Burmah is hereditary, and seniority is the qualification of the heir apparent. But the laws of Menu do not clearly define whether the oldest son, or the eldest brother, or the oldest uncle of the sovereign is entitled to the throne;

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and, as a natural consequence, these several relatives are perpetually endeavouring to settle the question among themselves, during the life of the reigning monarch, by poison or the dagger. Sometimes the victim escapes his destined fate; sometimes he falls, and his eldest male representative takes up the quarrel, flies into the country, and raises a force with which to support his newly acquired claim. Then ensues the extraordinary spectacle of a civil war of succession, while a king whose authority is undisputed is still seated on the throne. Much this kind of thing is now going on. About six months ago, two of the reigning King's sons murdered their uncle, who had been recognised as heir apparent; but and themselves immediately involved in a struggle with their cousin, who inherited his father's claims. Not content, however, with upholding those, which the king offered to recognise, he went the length of endeavouring to reach the throne before the natural course of events placed it at his disposal, and thus raised another enemy in the person of the King himself. Three armies were thus in the field, and eventually that of the King prevailed. His two sons were obliged to flee into British territory, and his nephew was defeated and captured. There seems however as little prospect as ever of peace following on these successes. In everything but asceticism, the King is a Buddhist monk; passionately attached to the Buddhist religion, and devoted to Buddhist lore. He has hitherto left to his brother the principal cares of government and given himself up to a study of the Abidhamma. Now that he is deprived of that brother's counsel and assistance, his subjects judge him, with apparent reason, unfit to govern, and another outbreak appears imminent which will again invite British interference. Necessarily, disturbances in Burmah itself reflect injuriously on the commerce of our maritime settlements; and our interest prompts us to interfere for the purpose of restoring order which is so quickly disturbed. Sooner or later we shall become impatient of the perpetual annoyance, and grasp the reins ourselves, with a determination to enforce a tranquillity that the native monarchs are quite unable to preserve.

REVIEW. *

Press of matter has prevented us from noticing the first number of our long promised contemporary "The Bund." It is at last an accomplished fact; and in spite of some shortcomings may be regarded as a success. As might be expected, the articles are nearly all more or less of a sarcastic character. Irony is the favourite vein in which young writers indulge, just as young orators at Discussion Classes and Debating Societies hurl scathing invectives, and wither with merciless satire, the honorable member of the opposition. Entering into the spirit of the writers, we heartily enjoy the grim humour of the first sketch "How I got my promotion." The deliberate mode in which the writer plans a series of deliberate assassinations is a capital travestie of the Guy Livingstone school of novelists. The next contribution is of a graver character, viz., a translation of Peh-chü-i, a poet of the Tang dynasty. This is a very able production. We cannot forbear quoting some lines describing the grief of the heroine.

Her song being finished, she looked to her harp
strings wishing to tell me her story,
Sweeping the harp strings, fiercely she struck them. Loud and discordant
Rending and tearing of cloth-like, the sound which they angrily uttered

It would not be easy in poetry to find a better instance of the sound being an echo to the sense, than that to which we have called attention by italics. Here is a picture of a Desolate House, a Chinese "Moated Grange" as truthful as well chosen words and appropriate images can make it.

Sain Yang district is narrow, and my car lacks the sweet charm of music
Lowly my house sunk deep in a soil which is humid and sickly.
Surrounded my door is with reeds long and thick, and by shrubs that are acrid.
Nothing is heard all day but the mournful note of the cuckoo.

The next article is in vivid contrast to G. T's translation, and is entitled "A letter from Chesterfield junior to his father." It is an excellent imitation of some recent papers in "All the Year Round," with an application to Shanghai. Two translations from the German follow, and then we have some poetical efforts of a more ambitious character. "Immortelles" is a very graceful poem, and the two Portraits "Paryne" and "Daphne," imitated from the Earl of Dorset, are highly finished, and sparkle with wit of the most poignant kind. The writer has very wisely modified the fierce language and softened the coarse expressions of the Earl's poems, but the imitation is sufficiently close. "Artemus Ward in Shanghai" will probably be the favourite with most readers, and indeed the great American never indulged in more reckless spelling or more violent misquotations, than on the occasion of his first trip to China. The mode in which he spells the word "civilization" is enough to make the Editor of the "Phonetic Moz" burst with envy and admiration. A contrast to all that precedes it, is afforded by the story called "My first success." The author is evidently anxious to take his readers away from China, as no trace of reference to anything local is found in this simple tale of a painter's struggles. The remaining contributions are charades and acrostics of the most excruciating kind. All very ingenious, but all worthy in our poor judgment of enlistment in that "quaint regimont" so inimitably described by Addison, in his account of the "Region of false wit." "Not far from these," he writes, "was the body of Acrostics made up of very disproportioned persons. It was disposed into three columns, the officers planting themselves in a line on the left hand of each column. The officers were all of them at least six foot high and made three rows of very proper men; but the common soldiers who filled up the spaces between the officers were such dwarfs, cripples, and scarecrows that one could hardly look upon them without laughing."

On the whole, the Editors may congratulate themselves on the success of their undertaking. There is great variety in the little volume, and the different styles of the contributors are well contrasted. It would be unfair to omit a word of praise for the Frontis-piece, which is very creditable to one of our best scenic artists.

* The Bund. A miscellany of prose and verse, facts and fiction.

PAPER HUNTS.

The high wind on Friday interfered with the scent and caused the pace throughout the foot Paper Hunt to be slow. It resolved itself in fact into a pleasant country excursion, which all present seemed duly to enjoy. All kept well together, and a splendid run in for the brush would have ensued, but for an unfortunate difficulty in regard to the scent, about half a mile from home. All the Hunt came down the wrong side of a creek, and only discovered their mistake after jumping it at the bottom, to find that the paper continued on the other side. The eventual winner was the first to detect the error and taking advantage of the discovery had retraced his steps and got away again on the right track while the others were still hopelessly bewildered. By the time they had followed his example, he was away with a couple of hundred yards start which rendered all attempts to catch him hopeless, and he enjoyed the run in by himself. We would give future foxes a word of caution in laying the paper for "doubles." Two jumps over the same ditch should never, if it can be avoided, be given within sight of each other. To the foxes the course appears perfectly clear because they know it. But the hounds, seeing paper at two points on the same creek, are very apt to think it a continuation of a straight scent, and to run along the bank instead of taking the jumps. One of the stragglers perhaps detects the error and calls all the leaders back when they had thought they were well away—much to their annoyance. Several hitches of this kind occurred on Tuesday. In fact the unfortunate mistake at the last was principally owing to the points of crossing not being clearly marked. Another word, the scent cannot be too carefully laid at the finish. It is easy to rectify an error in the middle of a hunt; but the loss of a hundred yards near home is fatal to the chance of the hound who makes the mistake. A hunt was advertised for *this afternoon, but the Fáhy* which fell yesterday has made the ground too heavy; and it has been postponed.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A well attended meeting of the Corps took place yesterday afternoon at the Main Guard, Sir. E. Hornby in the Chair.

The Chairman briefly alluded to the delay which had taken place in holding the usual general meeting this year, and mentioned that the principal business before them was the passing of accounts which, he need hardly say had been audited; the question of paying a small account due to Messrs. Watson & Co. on account of some new swords for the Rangers; and thirdly, the election of officers for the ensuing year. The accounts were satisfactory, as they showed a balance of Tls. 646 to the good on the general account and Tls. 230 to the credit of the Prize fund. In deference to the wish which had been expressed by the Corps, a letter had been written to Mr. Webb telling him the exact position of their affairs, and offering him such proposals as the Corps possessed towards reducing their debt. But no reply had been received.

Mr. Markham proposed and Mr. Haslam seconded—

That the accounts as presented be now passed.

Mr. McCalman mentioned that he had received a claim on the Prize fund for $120 from Mr. Sutherland who had gone home.

Mr. Ton explained that this was for the Garrison Cup prize won by Mr. Sutherland. *Mr. Brewell was also a claimant,* he believed for $60, on the same account. At that time no separate Prize fund account was kept. All that had been collected was merged in the General fund. The subscription had been insufficient to cover all the prizes; hence the non-payment of these claims.

Mr. Turnbull was not in Shanghai at the time and objected to any of his money going to meet the claim. If there was no money, why was the prize shot for?

Mr. McCalman said there was no doubt the money was owed, and ought to be paid. The better plan would be to sanction the payment and refer the question as to which fund should bear it, to a Committee.

Mr. Merry thought it ought to be paid out of the General fund as all the money had been mixed up.

The Chairman did not see what the present Prize fund could have to do with it. It would be better to refer the matter to a Committee.

Mr. Pearson endorsed this opinion, and Mr. McCalman proposed and Mr. Tod seconded—

That Sir Edmund Hornby, Messrs. Markham, Love and Merry be appointed a Committee to take the matter into consideration.

After some further discussion, this resolution was carried, as was Mr. Haslam's proposition for the approval of the accounts.

Some conversation then ensued in reference to Watson & Co.'s account alluded to by the Chairman; and Mr. Pearson proposed and Mr. Kidner seconded.

That the account (amounting to $128) be paid.

This was carried, and the Chairman then called on the meeting to proceed to the election of officers. He wished first, however, to make a few remarks. He had at the last meeting been elected to fill the post of Commandant and had endeavoured to do so to the best of his ability though frequently, he was aware, very imperfectly. Latterly, especially, he had been unable to attend their meetings, as the illness of his Law Secretary had made it extremely difficult for him to get away. Under these circumstances, then, if they could think of any other gentleman whom they would wish to elect to the office of Commandant, he would be happy that they should do so.

Mr. Groom called attention to the position of the Custom House Corps, which had not been clearly defined. He was anxious to know whether they had a right to vote in the election of officers and Commandant.

The Chairman said it had been distinctly arranged that the Customs corps was to form the Artillery branch of the S. V. C., as the Rifle corps formed part and as the Rangers formed part. Their financial interests were however distinct. Their officers were nominated by the Chief of the Customs. In regard to their right to vote in the election of Commandant, he was not so clear. Whilst speaking of the Customs corps, he might add that two Armstrong guns were on their way out for them from England.

Mr. St. Croix explained that it was not desired that the men should have a vote in election, though they would be glad that the officers and non-commissioned officers should have.

A proposition by Mr. Markham,

That the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Customs Corps have a vote in the election of Commandant.

was, after some discussion, put to the meeting and carried.

A discussion then ensued as to whether officers should be elected by ballot or otherwise, and the sense of the meeting was given in the affirmative, on a division, by 21 votes against 19.

Mr. Markham was then re-elected Captain of the Rangers, Mr. Haslam as Lieutenant, and Mr. Love, Cornet. Mr. Cann was elected Captain, Mr. Kidner, Lieutenant, and Mr. Pearson, Ensign of the Rifle corps.

BALANCE SHEET OF SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS, FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

	Dr.	Taels.
July 1st, 1866—		
To Balance in hands of Agra & Masterman's Bank—brought forward from last half year		159.09
December 31st 1866—		
To Amount received from Quartermaster's Account—Ammunition, &c.		117.78
" Subscription from 44 Rangers at Tls. 5 each		220.00
" " from 5 Rangers (arrears) at Tls. 5 "		25.00
" " from 67 Ordinary Members " 5 "		335.00
" " from 17 Honorary " 10 "		170.00
" Interest on Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Account		3.55
	Tls.	1,030.25

	Cr.	
December 31st, 1866—		
By Corporal McMillan—Attendance at Main Guard		113.17
" Coolies—Attendance at Main Guard		65.00
" Repairs at Butts		50.91
" Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.—Ammunition		75.99
" *North-China Herald Office*—Printing, etc.		25.20
" Sheriff—Wages		75.00
" Sundries		24.00
" Amount in hands of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank		522.74
" " Agra & Masterman's Bank		124.15
	Tls.	1,030.25

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—On the supposition that it may be useful to know the opinions of those whom our next treaty with China is likely to affect most, I beg leave to address to you the following views of a resident at an outport.

Whatever change there may be, it will probably be less felt by the merchant princes of Shanghai and Hongkong than by the struggling traders in the smaller places who would, no doubt, be able to hold their own in a fair competition, but are now engaged in a hopeless conflict with native traders who have all the advantages on their side, and bid fair soon to have all the business. Thus, while the returns of Customs show a decided increase for 1866 over 1865, the returns of all the foreign houses show a far more decided decrease.

What is needed to prevent our being driven gradually and entirely from the coast trade is nothing less than free access to all parts of the country; and for this we would willingly submit to native rule, with certain limitations which would place us on as safe a footing as that of Englishmen in Turkey and other semi-civilised nations.

Perhaps a superior Mixed Court in each part of the Empire, say at Peking, Canton, Shanghai, and Hankow, or at some place West of Hankow, would most effectually meet the requirements of justice; while the cooperation of native officials of high rank would prevent the frustration of law by petty officers.

It might almost be laid down as a rule under the present state of things, that no action brought by a foreigner against a native for more than $500 has the slightest chance of success, however strong the case of the former may be, if the latter takes refuge in the dark and narrow passages of the Yamun; the utmost vigour of the Consul being nullified by the cunning and obstructiveness of the mandarins.

The benefits to be derived from such change as that proposed would be incalculably great, flowing wider and deeper as they spread from their source, and bearing life and health wherever they are felt. The foreign innovators may be the first recipients of favours; but the greatest and most lasting blessings would descend to the lower classes in the towns and country.

The coasting traders would leave the ports to buy directly from producers and sell directly to consumers. They would learn much and teach much. They would soon improve the means of communication and develope the resources of the country. Mines would be worked, and engines driven in all directions. New markets would be opened to supply new wants, and articles of produce would figure largely in the export list that have not been seen there yet.

Many foreigners would settle for their lifetime in this flowery land when no longer obliged to confine themselves to the most uninteresting and unhealthy spots to be found in it, and instead of a number of houses which might be struck out of existence without being missed by any native beyond a few boys and compradores, there would spring up, through the interior, cotton planters and sheep farmers, sugar refiners and wine-pressers, miners and engineers, wood sawers and perhaps manufacturers.

Coffee and Cocoa, Flax and Indigo, Hops and Vines &c. &c., may be grown to perfection in China. Sugar may be advantageously produced North of Hangchow. Fuel, which is now too dear save to be used for cooking, would be reduced to half its price by improved means of transit; and immense tracts of plain and mountain would be reclaimed from utter waste.

Lastly, the influence of settlers in the country would do infinitely more for the advancement of Christianity and civilization, than the example of Residents in the port does now.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. servant,
A Resident in an Outport.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.
March 5th.

Rowbotham v. Wilkinson & Co.

Mr. Robinson appeared for Mr. Rowbotham. Mr. Lawrance appeared for Messrs Wilkinson.

Mr. Robinson exercised his right of challenging three of the jury and Mr. Lowrance challenged one. Eventually the following gentlemen made up the jury, Messrs. J. Crombie, W. Cooper, A. McCalman, C. Cumine, R. Mackenzie.

Mr. Robinson.—This action is brought by the plaintiff on the ground of his having been wrongfully discharged from the service of his employers. The plaintiff had the entire management of a silk mill belonging to Messrs. Miller of Glasgow, and was there earning partly from salary and partly from per centage some £150 or £200 a year. He was while learning this money, asked by a Mr. Eaton whether he would take employment in Shanghai as silk inspector. He would do so, he said, on its being made worth his while. And it was agreed that he should come out for a term of three years and receive £500 for the first year, £600 for the second year, and £700 for the third year, and have further his board and lodging found him. In the contract specifying all this was inserted a clause to the following effect "if your (the plaintiff's) health shall so fail as in the judgment of your employers to incapacitate you from the discharge of your duties they may give you a three months' notice of the cessor of your engagement, and in such case they shall provide you with a passage to England." The plaintiff had an attack of heat apoplexy last year that laid him up for some little time and in consequence he went to Chefoo. He returned from that place convalescent after a stay of two or three weeks and able to resume his duties, and did so. These, however, were at the time very slight. After he had been back more than a month he heard from Dr. Thin that it was the intention of the defendants to dismiss him on the ground of his health not being sufficiently good to enable him to stand the trying nature of a summer in Shanghai and work at his duties during it. Some weeks after, on the 1st November he received a formal notice of his discharge from Mr. Hazeon, one of the defendants, on the ground of his health. He asked this gentleman to try him during another summer, which he refused, however, to do. No medical practitioner's certificate is put in evidence to endorse Mr. Hazeon's opinion of Mr. Rowbotham's health. But this gentleman took it upon himself to give his opinion as to the future condition of the plaintiff's health and acted upon this opinion of his. The health clause in the agreement is directed to a present and not to a possible future contingency.

Henry Shelley Rowbotham.—I am plaintiff in this case. I am fifty six. I have a family of four children. They are dependent on me entirely. About the end of October 1865, Mr. Eaton asked whether I would go to Shanghai as inspector in a silk house. I replied if it were made worth my while, I would do so. [The original letter from Messrs. Wilkinson and Co. was now put in.] In consequence of the engagement offered me, I consulted medical men of London and Manchester as to my capability of enduring the climate of Shanghai. They considered I might safely go to China. The offices at which my life was insured charged me an additional two per cent for residence at Shanghai. During July and August 1866, Messrs. Wilkinson and Co. did no silk business. They did none last season. At no time was I obliged to excuse myself on the score of ill health from work. The first interruption to my usual good health occurred on the 8th of August last. On the afternoon of that day perspiration ceased to exude from my skin, and I felt a pain in my head. Dr. Thin saw me by the advice of Mr. Hazeon. He applied ice to my head. This brought out some boils and did me considerable good. On the 6th, I wrote two private letters to England. On the 17th I went to Chefoo. Early in September some correspondence passed between Mr. Hazeon and myself, not of importance though. I returned to Shanghai on 13th September. Dr. Thin observed I was perfectly well and I returned to my duties. On the 4th of October I met Dr. Thin on the Bund. He said to me that the house considered me unable to stand the severity of the Shanghai summer and intended dispensing with my services. I asked if he considered it necessary for me to leave Shanghai. He did not answer me at the time directly. On a subsequent occasion Dr. Thin said there was no necessity for me to be depressed, as there were plenty of openings for a man like me here or in Japan. Subsequently I remarked you have told Mr. Hazeon I should not remain here. He said, he had not done so, but he would reply to a letter from me on the subject. I saw the leading medical men in Shanghai between receiving notice from Messrs. Wilkinson, and leaving in consequence of that notice. I saw Dr. Carmichael at Chefoo. [A letter from that gentleman stating Mr. R. was likely to be able to stand the climate was put in by permission.] I asked him whether I were likely to have a second attack of heat apoplexy. He considered, I was as likely as any man to stand the climate. The extra premiums paid by me on leaving England were £32, and another £32 has since been paid by me in January. I consider my expenses home would be £150. The silk trade in England is miserably flat. Many mills are closed, and others only work half time.

To Mr. Lawrance.—In Scotland I took charge entirely of the mill. I received £200 a year and £25 per cent. besides on transactions. I mean to state the firm I was in before. I was in London wound up in consequence of my leaving. I did not consider it better worth while to remain in Glasgow than to take £500 a year out here. I looked to making a provision for my boys. I got here on April 16th. My duties in Shanghai were chiefly those of a silk inspector. When there was not much doing I asked daily whether I could be of service. Between the time of the hot weather and my being attacked there was nothing for me to do beyond copying an invoice or so. My dress was not different to that of other people during this hot weather. The work of a silk inspector is trying, but it is generally done early in the morning. The busiest season is the hot weather, but this depends on the market. Before being sent away, I was very weak from lying in bed and other causes. I do not know that Dr. Thin told Mr. Hazeon it was not safe for me to remain two days longer than I did in Shanghai. Dr. Thin's opinion on my health has been expressed in writing. Mr. Hazeon said his reason for not giving me notice on my return from Chefoo was my delicate appearance. I had some talk with Mr. Hazeon about the expediency of my going to Yokohama. I told Mr. Hazeon I considered he should withdraw his notice and give me a trial for another season. Had I been prevented fulfilling my duties I could have readily obtained a substitute. The health clause is, I have learnt, since I came here, an unusual one. I cannot say why it was inserted.

Dr. Francis Siddald.—I am one of the oldest practitioners here. Mr. Rowbotham told me of an attack of heat apoplexy he had. I told him I considered him a healthy looking man. As he had had one attack he was more likely to have another. But judging from his appearance, I considered him likely to enjoy good health. It would be necessary for him to be careful and not expose himself. I am of opinion that with prudence Mr. Rowbotham will enjoy good health here. I would not take upon myself to say he is incapable of discharging his duties in a silk house.

To Mr. Lawrance.—It is likely Mr. Rowbotham might take longer to rally than a younger man. I consider a man of his age more likely to be attacked a second time than a younger man. I think a man of Mr. Rowbotham's age coming out for the first time to Shanghai is more susceptible than a younger man.

Mr. C. F. Jackson.—I was at Chefoo in August last with the plaintiff. Before I left, the plaintiff was in the enjoyment of good health. I think I left Chefoo on the 9th September. The Chefoo residents considered the summer hot there. The plaintiff and myself walked about eight miles over a hilly country the day before I left.

To Mr. Lawrance.—Chefoo is a sanatorium for Shanghai. The inhabitants there complained of the excessive heat.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Lawrance.—The defendants excessively regret the course they have felt themselves bound in the interest of their firm and of Mr. Rowbotham himself to pursue. But it must be considered that if they had an engagement to fulfil, Mr. Rowbotham also had undertaken certain duties. Suppose such silk business had been doing last year during the time of the plaintiff's illness, how would Messrs. Wilkinson have fared? In the exercise of their judgment they have availed themselves of the health clause in the contract, from a conviction that the climate does not suit Mr. Rowbotham's health, and that just at the time when his services are most wanted he will be unable to render them. The plaintiff may be able to perform the arduous duties of a silk inspector now, or might have been able so to do in November, but will he be able so to do in July or August?

Mr. Hazeon.—I am one of the defendants in this case. I saw the plaintiff on his arrival about the 16th of April. I feared then he would not stand the climate. He enjoyed good health until the very hot weather. He felt the heat very much. He saw Dr. Thin before he was attacked. I do not consider he would have been able to discharge his duties had any arisen during the hot weather. Dr. Thin advised his not going out for some days before his illness. Between the 3rd and 14th of August he was lying on his bed and the punkah going night and day. Dr. Thin told me it was absolutely requisite he should leave. The case was so urgent he ought to be removed at once, Dr. Thin said. At eleven o'clock on that same night he was put on board a steamer for Chefoo. When he returned I saw him. He looked very pale and was out of spirits. My partner and I concluded he would not stand the climate. We gave him notice to leave us on the 1st of November. We delayed so doing out of consideration for him. Dr. Thin agreed with me that Mr. Rowbotham could not per-

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form his duties during the summer months. When Mr. Rowbotham asked me to try him for another summer, I said we could not, because if his health failed, we could not replace him just when he would be wanted. I regretted having to discharge him. I simply did so in the interests of the firm. I have never seen a health clause in any agreement but this.

To Mr. Robinson—I did not suffer at all from the heat last summer. I went to Japan on September 17th. I have known persons suffer from the heat and perfectly recover from it. At the present moment I consider Mr. Rowbotham competent to discharge the duties also on November 1st. I consider it unusual for a man after a sea voyage to look pale. I have on advice as yet of a silk inspector coming out. About the time of my giving Mr. Rowbotham notice I did not understand Dr. Coghill to say there was no need for my discharging him. His opinion was not in favour of Mr. Rowbotham's remaining another year. Mr. Rowbotham believed Dr. Coghill came to state he could remain in Shanghai without more than the usual risk.

Dr. This—I attended the plaintiff during his illness. It was brought about by the heat. I saw Mr. Rowbotham on August and again on the 14th. I ordered him away to save his life. When I ordered him away he was suffering from extreme prostration of the nervous system. That was why I sent him away. He left the hong that night. I do not think he rallied as quickly as he would have done years ago. The chance of a second attack is greater after a first. His not being exposed to the sun and getting an attack of heat apoplexy shewed him to be more liable to such attacks than his neighbours.

[A letter of the witness was read, stating among other things that a first attack did not necessarily presuppose a second.]

To Mr. Robinson.—I could not take upon myself to say it is absolutely necessary for Mr. Rowbotham to leave Shanghai definitively. As I do not know the duties of a silk inspector. I cannot say he is incapable of performing them. I do not remember whether I have ever said he would be unable to perform them. I can't say whether Mr. Rowbotham is as well able as his neighbours to stand the hot weather, until you tell me who are his neighbours are. I do not consider he is unable to discharge his duties now. He was convalescent when he came from Chefoo and has since then got well. His age abstractedly has not much to do with his ability to stand the heat. His constitution is the chief point. Of course a man of sixty has not the energy of a youth.

Dr. Coghill.—The plaintiff has called on me with reference to the state of his health. I considered the plaintiff had been suffering from heat apoplexy simply. His age and his previous attack would favour the coming on of another attack. I had a long conversation with Mr. Hezeon, during which Mr. Rowbotham's case generally was discussed and his health.

To Mr. Robinson.—If the summer had not been exceptionally hot, Mr. Rowbotham would have been less likely to be attacked. I told Mr. Rowbotham, as also Mr. Hezeon, that I saw no necessity for his being sent away from Shanghai definitively. I told Mr. Smart I considered Mr. Rowbotham as healthy a man as any in Shanghai.

Dr. Parker.—Mr. Rowbotham called on me in November to ask whether it was necessary he should leave Shanghai. I am not prepared to say that Mr. Rowbotham is not likely to be able to perform his duties next summer. Looking upon him as a family man I would not advise him to leave Shanghai.

To Mr. Lawrance.—In Shanghai a medical man takes the immediate circumstances of my case into consideration, when saying whether one should leave the place or not.

Mr. Lawrance.—I think you will consider I am justified in the opinion expressed sometime back that Messrs. Wilkinson have not exceeded their powers under the health clause. More or less decidedly the medical witnesses have stated that a man of Mr. Rowbotham's age would be more likely than a younger man to have a second attack in consequence of a previous one. It may be urged that he is well now. But the specific nature of his duties renders such an argument of little force. Will he be well when his services are most required, is the question. As to the damages. I would contend the plaintiff has sustained no loss. The difference between the effect of the hong rests on his constitution and that of Shanghai should be set off against a mere monetary loss. Common sense suggests the course pursued by the defendants to have been the best for all parties.

Mr. Robinson.—The main point is whether the defendants are justified under their contract in discharging the defendant or not. They have interpreted the word "judgment" to mean "discretion," "absolute will" in short, and so have assumed they had the power to discharge the plaintiff at their will and have so done. Now I would submit that judgment implies reason, and I would ask whether it is reasonable to assume that because a man is laid up from the heat during his first summer in Shanghai, and that summer an exceptionally hot one, he should therefore be held incapable of discharging his duties during future summers. Are the defendants justified in looking to probabilities or possibilities? certainly not. They must give evidence of the ground on which their opinion is founded, and I think you will agree with me that none has been brought forward. As to how I have estimated the damages. I have taken the balance of the salary the plaintiff would have earned had he remained out here for the three years, and added to this balance £150 for his passage home and £800 for two years' board and lodging. I consider I am entitled to do this because had the plaintiff continued here in the employ of Messrs. Wilkinson, he would have enjoyed facilities for making money apart from his mere regular earnings.

The Assistant Judge.—I need scarcely go through the evidence to you. The question turns upon the meaning of a clause in the contract. The health of the plaintiff for the discharge of his duties depends upon the "judgment" of the defendants. And judgment must approve itself to ordinary minds as such. That a certain amount of illness was contemplated, appears on the face of the contract in which medical attendance for the plaintiff is to be provided at the expense of the firm. The question of damages will be entirely for you to decide.

The jury retired and in a few minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages Tls. 8000.

In Bankruptcy.

March 4th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Re K. R. Mackenzie.

Mr. Lawrance appeared for the bankrupt. Mr. Groom for Messrs. Glover & Co. proved for a debt of Tls. 352.78.

Mr. Morris, for the Agra and Masterman's Bank, claimed on a joint and several note by R. Mackenzie and K. R. Mackenzie. The note had been produced in R Mackenzie's bankruptcy. Nothing had been received under that bankruptcy. The amount claimed was Tls. 7,014.38.

The Registrar admitted the proof subject to the date up to which the interest was calculated being altered from March 4th to February 17th, the production of the note, and any deduction in consequence of a payment that might be made out of R. Mackenzie's estate.

Mr. Lawrance, as official liquidator for the Commercial Bank, claimed Tls. 6,943.64 on a joint and several note of K. R. Mackenzie and N. Latimer.

The Registrar admitted the proof, subject to the date up to which interest was calculated being altered to February 17th, and to any deduction in consequence of a payment that might be made out of N. Latimer's estate.

Mr. Baker, under a power of attorney substituting him for Mr. Cuthbertson for the Central Bank of Western India, claimed Tls. 15,000 on a promissory note and interest.

The Registrar admitted the proof subject to the interest being calculated up to February 17th, and a deduction of the proceeds, about Tls. 10,000, arising from the sale of a security.

Mr. Groom was appointed Creditors' Assignee.

The next meeting will take place on April 12th.

In Admiralty.

March 7th.

Before Sir R. Hornby.

Re "*West Wind*."

In this case the master of the *West Wind* had given a bottomry bond for 5,735.19 dollars to Charles Cayrou of Port Louis, Mauritius. The bond was endorsed to the Oriental Bank, who now asked the Court to decree the sale of the ship.

Mr. Lawrance appeared for the Oriental Bank.

Thomas Blandford Master of the *West Wind* admitted having signed the bond and its due endorsement to the Oriental Bank.

Mr. Frazar on behalf of the owners, shippers of cargo, and consignees did not oppose the sale of the ship.

The Chief Judge asked whether it would not be more advisable in the interest of all the parties concerned, to sell the *West Wind* by private contract. Vessels sold out here by public auction realized such small sums.

Mr. Frazar stated the highest offer that had been made for her was $1,200. The lowness of the offer he attributed to the necessity that existed for her being docked.

The Chief Judge considered the vessel then had better be sold by public auction. She was of 369 tons and could hardly fetch less than $1,200 at auction.

Mr. Frazar called attention to the claim put forward under the bond by the Oriental Bank for payment in Mexican dollars. The master of the ship was under the impression that he contracted only for repayment of the sum advanced with the maritime interest.

The Chief Judge was perfectly clear that that the bondholders were not entitled to a larger sum of money than would, if laid down in the Mauritius, give what they had advanced in addition to the maritime interest.

The Chief Judge.—The order of the Court is that the ship be sold by public auction and out of the proceeds arising therefrom that first, the captain and crew be paid the amount certified by the Consul as due to them subsequent to the date of the bond; secondly, the pilotage and tonnage to the amount of Tls 188.97 be paid, and then the remainder of those proceeds be devoted to meet the bond.

Mixed Court of Appeal.

March 7.

Before H. B. M. Consul.
And H. E. the Taotai.

Preston Brerell & Co., *v.* { Shen low-sing. Shen low-san.

After reading the appeal presented by the plaintiffs through their Counsel, Mr. Myburgh, against the judgment delivered by the Mixed Court on the 28th December, H. B. M. Consul read his opinion on the case and, His Excellency assenting to this view, judgment was delivered to the following effect.

Appeal dismissed, Respondents to employ all efforts required by Chinese custom to produce *Chen-fen*, the defaulter, and, with that view, the case to be remitted to the Mixed Court below.

The Mixed Court.

March 7.

Before Chalonne Aladaether Esq.
and Hsu Wei-yuen.
and Chen Wei-yuen.

Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co., *v.* Eu-ze-ohee.

In this case Mr. Cary, on behalf of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., said the defendant had contracted in July last to take 56,980 pieces of shirtings from the plaintiffs and had paid a certain amount as bargain money. They claimed Tls. 17,564.94

Eu-ze-ohee stated that he had paid Tls. 570 as bargain money, but subsequently Tls. 430 to cancel the contract.

Mr. Cary stated that the Tls. 430 were not paid by Eu-ze-ohee for the purpose of annulling the contract, but as a further security that he would take delivery.

The Court.—Without the presence of Mr. Gilfillan, through whom the defendant negotiated, it is impossible to decide the case, which is therefore adjourned to the next sitting.

Messrs. A. Campbell & Co. *v.* Chen-kai-hun.

Messrs. Campbell claimed the fulfilment of certain contracts to take delivery of goods, and produced the contract book.

The defendant stated that he acted as broker in the transactions, that Messrs. Campbell kept back a portion of the goods on another contract, and that so his principals fearing they would not get their goods threw up the contracts.

Messrs. Campbell denied that the defendant stated himself to be a broker. Three bales of Spanish stripes sold under another contract were kept back as security for interest due thereon, and as the defendant did not seem ready to carry out his contracts they kept them definitively.

The Court ordered delivery to be taken in a week.

John R. Turner *v.* Yin Foong.

The plaintiff claimed Tls. 350 on a promissory note with interest since its date.

The defendant said that some one in the same house with Mr. Turner owed him a considerable sum.

The Court decreed payment in eight days, and expressed a supposition that the gentleman Yin Foong spoke of as being in his debt would pay him.

E. J. Hogg *v.* { Ah-Chun. Ah-Yow.

In this case the details of which will be found in our issue of February 16th, the Court gave judgment as follows.

Mr. Hogg has a claim for rent for the time during which the parties appearing in place of the real defendants have been in possession of the property, but he cannot force them to continue the lease.

Admiral King in the Inland Sea.

(Japan Times.)

From letters received from Hiogo and bearing date the 8th inst. we have considerable details of Admiral King's visit to the Prince of Chikusen. The *Princess Royal*, *Basilisk*, and a gunboat left Nagasaki at daybreak on the 24th January and arrived on the evening of the 25th at a port in the Inland Sea called Fukuoka, in this Prince's territory. The Daimio immediately came out in a steamer which he has, to pay a visit of ceremony to the Admiral and to ascertain his wishes for the following days. The next morning the Admiral landed and on the day after, 30 officers from the fleet were invited to a banquet on shore. Our correspondents describe the scene in the banqueting hall in which they were received as very curious and interesting—remarkable, like most Japanese festivities of the nature, less for its pomp, than for the extreme neatness, order and regularity with which everything was conducted. One writer dilates with feelings evidently of considerable weariness on the extreme length of the feast: as many as fifty different dishes being placed before him in turn. The room, of course, was entirely void of furniture, floored with beautifully fine textured mats, bound with blue silk. The Prince, on the entrance of his guests, rose from a square piece of red cloth on which he sat and welcomed each individual in turn; shaking hands with him in foreign fashion and then motioning him to be seated. Two strips of scarlet cloth—one on each side of the room, formed the divan on which all squatted down. When all were seated, the Prince himself sat down with a group of his highest officials round him and commenced a conversation—carried on, of course, by means of interpreters—until dinner was announced. Immediately, a train of servants appeared, each bearing a small table, of the usual Japanese shape and four inches high, and on which a separate meal was provided with his dinner table." They then disappeared, returned, and in the same manner, placed before each guest a smaller table or tray filled with lacquer covered bowls, containing food—and thus, nearly twenty courses were served; some, writes our correspondent, exceedingly good, some distasteful to English palates, but all exquisitely neat and clean and served with that elegance and taste in garnishing which it is very difficult to describe, but which most residents here and some visitors have seen.

The greatest anxiety seemed to exist that all should be treated exactly alike: the lacquer bowls and tables were all similar and the utmost care was displayed to secure each course being laid down each guest's table by the servant "ticked off" to him just at the same moment: nothing but the most careful drilling of the servants could ensure this and it was a very notable feature in the entertainment. Probably, conscious of their ignorance of the relative rank of their guests, this has been adopted by the host to avoid giving unintentional offence, for it is not a usual method of serving a dinner among the Japanese. A final course of sweets and cigars terminated, as was thought, the banquet: when the Prince proposed an adjournment into another room. The relief of being able to rise and stretch one's legs after so long *sitting in a position in which it is not given* to most of the sons of men to be comfortable was particularly welcome, and the prospect of a stroll about the grounds surrounding the palace was very inviting. But it was not to be. Champagne and fruits of many kinds were served in the with-drawing room and again many were the courses and frequent the filling of the cup. At this point of the entertainment, a number of Japanese curios, specimens of the usual lacquer, ivory, bronze, marquetrie and embroidery, were exhibited. Prominent among them was a crystal of very large size, valued by the natives themselves at 1,200 Boos. Such, were it on this market, would be priced for the foreigner at at least as many dollars, so that some idea may thus be formed of its purity and magnitude. One of our correspondents writes that he supposes such are reserved for Daimios alone, not an improbable thing.

This exhibition shortly turned out to be only the *entr'acte* between two parts of the banquet: for, on being requested to return to the first hall, where a native concert and dramatic performance was about to commence, the horrified and satiated guests found a long table laid out, and passed in review another banquet, with quite as many courses as the first. At one end of the room were the singers and actors who performed several pieces, some of which were amusing enough—and at last a final move was made and, bidding farewell to their almost too hospitable entertainer, the officers started to return to their ship. It was impossible not to admire the exceeding and patient politeness with which the Prince and his retainers sat out the long silent feast. Such a banquet with native guests would have been one long merry scene of gaiety, jest and laughter—the only way, in fact, in which such an elongated entertainment could be made bearable. As it was—with guests who could not express their delight at the exquisite service of this dish, nor appreciate the delicate and rare flavour of that on whose ears the choicest jokes of the first comedian fell unnoticed and who thought the finest efforts of the best composers a discordant noise—the affair must have been exceedingly tedious to the hosts, who never, by the slightest sign, showed their ennui, but kept up, on the contrary, the most natural appearance of pleasure.

Having left the palace, the English officers proceeded towards their ship, but half way through the town, their escort marched them into a brilliantly lighted house, where was another magnificent feast—this time *à l'Européenne*, in case any should have been unable to make a meal at the palace on native delicacies. Speculation as to the possible termination of these repeated feasts was now abandoned as a useless strain on the mind, and as further details of eating and drinking are hardly necessary, we need only say that at about eleven o'clock p.m., the party found itself on board the gunboat on their way back to their ships.

Next day: an entertainment of a more congenial nature to English taste was afforded to the Prince's guests—a *battue* in his preserves, which are of enormous extent and full of game. The bag consisted of 60 deer and two wild boars. On the following day the Prince returned the Admiral's visit, and went on board the *Princess Royal*, to witness "general quarters." As his steamer neared the ships—they lay about five miles from the shore—yards were manned and the flag ship fired a salute of 17 guns, which was turned from the forts on shore. The scene of general quarters seemed immensely to interest the Prince. On the following day, the marines landed for a parade. Our correspondents unite here in expressing their wonder at the absolutely enormous crowds of people who collected to see this. Literally, as far as they could see from the parade ground, was one moving, living mass, closely packed. When one reflects that probably not one single piece of European textile fabric could be found among all that mighty multitude, our import merchants may console themselves with the belief that the opening of Osaka, will, after all, lead only to the creation of a new market—not to the destruction of the old. The Review was most successful; in the point especially, where success was most desirable—giving pleasure to the generous entertainers of the ships. The princes were highly delighted, particularly the younger, who could hardly contain himself, but by gesture, word, and look, kept expressing his admiration of the novel sight. After the Review was over, more feasting, of course, took place, the men being marched to a large temple, where tables were ready for them, with a bottle of beer for each man and champagne for the non-commissioned officers. Some trading not provided for in the Treaty, would appear to have been lately going on at Chikuzen. The next day several hundred fowls and ducks and about 5,000 eggs were sent on board the ships and numerous presents arrived for the Admiral and staff, with others of less value for all the officers. The visit was now considered over, but in consequence of the bad weather, the departure of the ships was postponed for a day. And the little squadron proceeded to Shimonoseki, passed through the straits without stopping, and anchored about five miles on this side. An invitation was immediately received from Prince Chiosiu, asking the Admiral to a place called Mitagiri, about 30 miles further on. Thither the ships proceeded, arriving in the afternoon. Next day, the Admiral and a few of the officers landed and on the following day, the *Princess Royal's* people were again put through general quarters for the delectation of the Princes. Most magnificent presents were sent to the officers who had dined on shore the previous day: amongst other things, 500 gold coins valued at sixty hundred dollars a piece. On the 4th instant the squadron left Mitagiri and proceeded to Hiogo.

The East India Telegraph Company.

(Japan Times.)

We have noticed more than once the presence in Yokohama of Dr. Macgowan, the agent in China and Japan for the East India Telegraph Company, and as there appears to be not only a possibility, but a very great probability, that the Yedo Government will shortly authorize the construction of an experimental line of telegraph under his direction between their master's capital and this port, it is well worth ascertaining what are the ultimate objects of the Company which Dr. Macgowan represents; what the chances of success, and how far measure the Empire of Japan and foreign trade here are likely to benefit from its operations.

We have before us a pamphlet published in New York last year, containing an address to the shareholders of the East India Telegraph Company by its Directors, a statement of the progress already made and a hopeful anticipation of the future of the Association. The Company appears to have been incorporated by an Act of Congress passed April 25th 1864, in which the capital stock was stated at five hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase to two millions, and at the 31st of April 1866, an amendment to the Act was passed, increasing the power of enlarging the capital—the limit of which is now five million dollars. The object of the Company is to take up that part of the line between Europe and America which has not already been supplied with the telegraphic wire, and by connecting, the Russian line at a point in Eastern Siberia with Pekin, thence to carry the communication to Shanghai, along the coast to the south of China and thence again to Calcutta, where it would meet the British India Telegraph. Could this scheme be carried out, the consequence would be that, by two separate routes, London would be placed in immediate correspondence with China—*viâ* St. Petersburg, Siberia and Pekin on the one hand, and *viâ* Constantinople, the Persian Gulf and India, on the other. America would participate in this advantage by means of the Atlantic Cable. But this is not all. A great undertaking, well known as the Collins Telegraph, is now being carried forward with such energy as will certainly command success. This line, starting from San Francisco, has already passed Vancouver's Island and penetrated nearly to the American coast of Behring's Sea. It is proposed to take it across Behring's Straits, which are only forty miles wide, by means of a submarine cable and thence just touching the Arctic Circle, it will skirt the sea of Okhotsk until it reaches the Amoor. The difficulties in the way of this scheme are great, but so, also, are we have said, is the determination to surmount them. The inclement climate, the icy plains, through which the Collins telegraph has to win its way, would deter ordinary minds from attempting the enterprise, but the minds engaged upon it are not of an ordinary stamp, and we may well believe telegraphic engineers when they tell us, that two years will probably suffice for the completion of the line. We confess that, looking at the map, it is almost a matter of wonder to us that what appears the easier plan of carrying the wire from the coast of North America, along the unbroken chain of the Aleutin and Kurile Islands to the north of Japan, and thence upwards to the Amoor, had not been preferred to that already engaged in; for the danger of interruption of the current and breakage of the wire will surely be very great in a long tract of country of perpetual snow, where it will be impossible to station guards, permanently, to watch and repair it; but doubtless the other route had been surveyed and rejected with good reason. By this as it may, we believe that we are not wrong in taking for an established fact that in a couple of years San Francisco will be, by means of the Collins line, united to the Amoor station. A very few hundred miles of the Siberian line are yet to be constructed, as they will certainly be by that time and then—the world will really, and without hyperbole, be girdled by the telegraph wire.

The apparent and indeed avowed object of the East India Telegraph Company, which branches down from the Collins and the Russian lines through China, is to assist in the development of the trade of that country and particularly to increase that part of its commerce which is now carried on with San Francisco. As the address to the shareholders says: "it is hoped that the immense commercial interests of the great Empire of China will be placed in daily intercourse with San Francisco, adding to her facilities as largely as the Atlantic Cable has to the cities of the East." With a kindred object the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company has inaugurated its new line by sending over the splendid vessel which has just left our port on her return voyage: whether either Company will reap from their enterprise and expenditure the benefit they expect, is a question to which experience alone will give an answer.

But it appears that an obstacle, almost insuperable, exists to the success of the telegraphic scheme with which Dr. Macgowan is connected—the unconquerable stupidity, intolerance, and resistance to innovation, of the Chinese people. And so Dr. Macgowan and the projectors of the China tel-graphs have found out. For, in spite of the urgent and earnest representations of the American Minister at Pekin, assisted cordially by all his colleagues, no satisfactory promise of protection for the wires can be got from the Government; and, so certain is it that they would be destroyed by the ignorant, superstitious and malignant people, that the idea of connecting the coast cities with those in the interior—though not abandoned—has been laid aside for the present, and the Company is now purchasing cable in London, to lay along the coast to join the principal ports. If the Chinese Government can be induced to allow but one short line from Pekin to the Amoor, it will be of advantage to itself, but as regards foreigners and their commerce, Pekin may almost as well be left out of the chain altogether, for until we overcome the prejudices of the inhabitants so far as to be able safely to run the wire from the coast to the great centres of the interior, communication between the sea ports from Hongkong to the Amoor is all that can be useful to trade.

But though he has comparatively failed in China, we believe that Dr. Macgowan is likely to succeed very decidedly in Japan. The people of this country are very far superior to the Chinese in their rapid appreciation of the benefits which science and civilization have bestowed on the western world, and in no class is this more strongly developed than in their princes and rulers. The proof of this is every day before our eyes in the adoption of European dress, tactics, and arms: in the ease with which a Japanese of the higher classes adapts himself to the modes of European life, and particularly in the eagerness which they display to visit Europe and to see for themselves the wonders of which they have been told. The common people have nothing of that hatred, that malignant diabolical detestation of the foreigner, which Chinese villagers have displayed in more than one horrible massacre of Europeans, and the country, less disturbed by civil war, and with a system of stable, small, strong Governments—may be considered perfectly safe for the telegraphic wire—if once, as we have no reason to doubt—the chiefs give their consent to its introduction. We shall watch with some interest the experiment of a short line between Yedo and Yokohama, which the Company have determined on constructing, and shall probably soon be in a position to give some details regarding it, when we will again take up the consideration of the East India Telegraph Company's scheme, more particularly as it affects, or may affect, Japan.

Hankow Quotations.

March 2nd, 1867.

Imports.		
Grey Shirtings,—		
7 lbs.....per piece	Tls.	2.45 a 2.5
8¼ a 8¾ lbs.	„	2.65 a 2.7
White Shirtings,—		
56 to 60 reed, ...	„	2.50 a 2.7
64 to 66 ...	„	2.90 a 3.1
T-Cloths,—6 lbs.....	„	1.90 a 2.1
7 „ ...	„	2.20 a 2.3
8„ 36 in.	„	3.00 a 3.2
Camlets,—S.N.Asstd.	„	14.50 a 15.0
Long Ells,—		
H H scarlet	„	7.50
„ Assorted ...	„	7.1 0 a 7.2
Listings.....	„	11.00 a 11.5
Malwa,—Now, ... per chest		615 a 620
Old, ...	„	
Patna,.....	„	500 a 505
Sugar,—White,.... per picul		6.60 a 7.6
Brown Canton ...	„	4.30 a 4.7
Pepper,—Black	„	6.00 a 6.7
Exports.		
Oil, Sow-you per Tub of 73 catties		5.20 a 5.5
„ Hong-hong-you ... 54 „		4.80 a 5.0
„ Pa-tung-you,...per picul		6.70 a 6.8
Tallow, per piece of 90 catties		8.00 a 8.3
Wax, ...per picul		270.0 0 a 285.0
Tobacco,—Yellow ...	„	28.00 a 30.0
Green ...	„	38.00 a 41.0
Hemp,—Green	„	9.50 a 10.5
White	„	11.00 a 14.5
Freight—To Shanghai Tls. 5 per ton of 40 feet cubic.		
Exchange—On Shanghai,		
Bank rate 3 d.s. 1½ per cent disct.		
Private Paper 10 d.s. 2 per cent disct.		

Terms of Sales of Imports—
5 a 10 days' Bank Orders.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1867.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28	..	..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	..	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	20	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	110	p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	180	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	,,
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	,,
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	,,
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	925	8 p.c.
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	250	250	23	,,
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	,,
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	,,
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	1,500	,,

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...5s. 8¾d. ..... ₱ Tl
4 ms. sight, ...5s. 10¼d. .....
Credits, 4 m/s...5s. 11½d. .....
,, 6 ,, ...5s. 11½d. .....
Bills with Doct.,
4 m/s. .....5s. 11d. .....
6 ,, ...5s. 0d. .....

On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.52½ per Tl.
Private,
Fcs. 7.57½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 300.

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 300.

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. ,, ,,

Mex. Dollars—73.4
Carolus—73 9
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 167.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.
Copper Cash 1,350 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, March 8th.

SHIRTINGS,—		*Taels.*
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.30 *a* 2.40
,, 8¼ ,,	,,	2.55 *a* 2.65
,, 9 *a* 9½ lbs.	,,	2.85 *a* 3.50
White, 56 Reed	,,	2.15 *a* 2.20
,, 64 ,,	,,	2.40 *a* 2.65
,, 66 *a* 72 Reed	,,	2.70 *a* 3.25
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 *a* 7 lbs	per piece	1.80 *a* 2.25
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	,,	5.00 *a* 5.50 nom.
JEANS, 30 yards	,,	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., cattles 10 & 11 lbs. 13½ to 14½	,,	5.50 nom.
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	17.50 *a* 19.00
Inferior	,,	,,
TIN PLATES,	per box	4.00 *a* 4.30

COALS.— Tls. Tls.
Cardiff from ship p.ton 13.00 from Godowns
North Wales, ,, ,, 12.00 ,,
English, ,, ,, 13.00 ,, 14.00
Anthracite, ,, ,, 12.00 ,, 13.00
Sydney, ,, ,, 9.25 ,, 10.00
Japan, ,, ,, 6. *a* 8. ,, 9.00
Formosa, ,, ,, 5. *a* 6. ,, 6.00

SUGAR,—
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl. 4.30 *a* 7.20
Brown, ,, ,, 4.00 *a* 4.25
Swatow, White, ,,
Brown ,, 2.90 *a* 3.50
Amoy, White, ,,
Brown ,,
RICE,—Bengal, White ,, 1.55 *a* 2.10 nom.
Siam, Cargo, coin. ,,
White ,,

OPIUM.—
Malwa, New,...Tls. 590 Nominal.
Patna, New,...Tls. 485 } Little
Old, ...Tls. 405 *a* 470 } enquiry.
Benares, ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.
Treble Waterproof Contral Firo Porcussion Caps.
Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-n-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,
As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES.
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.
Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution Against Fraud.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

TUPPER & CO.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 1	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Yung Hai Ua	Am str	1250	Whiting	Hongkong	... 25		Russell and Co
... 2	Neptune	Br barq	533	Perkin	Fuchau	20	Poles	Fobes and Co
... 3	Fromm	Ham sch	190	Julhons	Hollo	Jan. 19	Sugar	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 4	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Mar. 3	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Maria Heydorn II.	Ham barq	278	Trulsen	Swatow	Feb. 8	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Anita	Br barq	349	Askins	Nagasaki	... 28	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 4	Edith Haviland	Br bg	263	Carpenter	Amoy	... 6	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 4	Sunp	H.M.S.B.	.....	Ponoys	Kiukiang	... 27		
... 4	Rattler	H.M.S.	.....	Webb	Yokohama	... 23		
... 4	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Mar. 2	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 4	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 1	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Burnside	Am barq	464	Pendergrace	New York	July 28	do	Frazar and Co
... 5	Higenmar	Am bg	263	Wilckens	Nagasaki	Mar. 2	do	Fobes and Co
... 5	Adeline	Br bg	235	Ramsey	Nagasaki	... 1	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 6	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 2	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	Maria	Br str	160	Newman	Ningpo	... 5	do	Chinese
... 6	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	... 2	do	P. & O. Co.
... 6	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow	... 3	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	... 6	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Morsh	Russ. g.b.	.....	Shuzloff	Hankow	Feb. 24		
... 7	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Mar. 2	do	P. & O. Co
... 7	Paou Shun	Chi str	500	Hoar	Chihlai	... 4		Chinese Government
... 7	Evelyn Wood	Br bg	381		Vancouver	Jan. 4	Timber	Frazar and Co
... 8	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Mar. 7	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Ailsa Craig	Br barq			Swatow		Sugar	Master
... 8	Vampyr	Ham sch			Nagasaki		General	John M. Nixon, Jr,

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Mar. 1	Lodoro	Br sh	850	Howat	Fuchau	Re-exports	Birley, Worthington & Co
... 1	Cadovious	Prus sch	251	Iverson	Newchwang	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 1	Burmah	Br sh	1174	Yeo	London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 2	Aurora Australis	Br barq	508	Todd	New York	Teas	Russell and Co
... 2	Bello	Br barq	267	Young	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Capt. Young
... 2	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Kirkland	Br barq	455	Colledge	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 3	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co.
... 3	Pluto	Chi str	176	Pike			Chinese Government
... 3	Carl	Ham sch	135	Hemmer	Tientsin	Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 4	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Taoping	Br sh	707	Dowdy	Swatow	General	Gilman and Co
... 5	Morning Star	Br sh	562	Johnston	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 5	Minnie	Br barq	408	Black	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Glover and Co
... 5	Nanzing	Br str	410	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 6	Panama	Am sh	853	Soule	Bangkok	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 6	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 6	Golden Spur	Br sh	656	Le Lacheur	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Dent and Co
... 6	Alcyone	Br barq	371	Brown	Taiwanfoo		Fobes and Co
... 6	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 6	Socloo	Br barq	472	Edom	Fuchau	Paddy	Frazar and Co
... 6	Peru	Ham bg	252	Goulsen	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 6	Maury	Ham barq	420	Harms	Chefoo	Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
... 6	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 7	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Heriot	Nagasaki & Hakodadi	Tea, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	China	Prus str	648	Moller	Chefoo, Tientsin, &c.	do	Trautmann and Co
... 7	Ellida	Swe barq	177	Handberg	Newchwang	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 8	Rona	Br str	781	Morrison	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Jubilee	Br sh	764	Kerr	Fuchau	do	Borneo Company Limited
... 8	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 8	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 8	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 s	Adeline	Ramsey	Br bg	235	Mar 5	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 s	Albnera	Levack	Br sh	774	Feb 14	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	Early
8 s	Anita	Askins	Br barq	349	Mar 4	Nagasaki	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	620	Jan 18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Immediately
8 s	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am barq	464	Mar 4	New York	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
2 s	Caranjah	Johnson	Br sh	891	Jan 25	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
1 p	Caducous	Irwin	Br sh	1006	Feb 28	Amoy	Dent and Co		
2 s	Diana	Troegal	Old barq	250	Feb 26	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	To-day
2 p	Dilkhoosh	Hiest	Br sh	815	Feb 27	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	146	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
6 s	Edith-Haviland	Carpenter	Br bg	263	Mar 4	Amoy	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Early
1 c	Elisa	Altuna	Spa barq	405	Feb 24	Manilla	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy & Manilla	
1 s	Elise	Thuren	Ham bg	230	Feb 20	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
8 s	Evelyn Wood	Wylis	Br barq	381	Mar 7	Vancouver	Frazar and Co		
2 s	Fromm	Julhens	Ham sch	190	Mar 3	Hollo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
1 s	Higenmar	Wilckens	Am bg	263	Mar 5	Nagasaki	Fobes and Co		
6 c	Japan	Snow	Br barq	332	Feb 15	Hollo	Borneo Company Limited	Yokohama	Cld. 8th inst
6 s	Japan	Säuberlich	Ham sch	270			Siemssen and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 6th inst
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
2 s	Kaffir Chief	Cato	Br sch	186	Feb 23	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Early
2 p	Lightfoot	Risk	Br barq	472	Feb 26	Fuchau	Russell and Co		
8 s	Lizzie Allen	Dunn	Br barq	325	Feb 26	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Yokohama	Early
1 s	Luchow	Ulrich	Prus bg	176	Feb 28	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
7 U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Jan 9	Liverpool	Illain, Tate and Co	New York	Cld. 8th inst
2 p	Meravi	Anderson	Br barq	439	Jan 23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Newchwang	Immediately
2 s	Maria Heydorn II	Trulsen	Ham barq	278	Mar 4	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
7 s D J	Nellie Abbott	Jordan	Am barq	475	Jan. 29	Hakodadi	Glyphant and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 8th inst
1 p	Neptune	Perkin	Br barq	533	Mar 2	Fuchau	Whitelock & Meller	New York	Immediately
1 c	Seaton	Lugworth	Br barq	491	Jan 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 s	Shun	Tiedemann	Dns sch	57	Feb 28	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
2 p	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Br sh	890	Feb 25	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
2 c	Trabalgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Master		
6 s T J	West Wind	Blandford	Br barq	377	Jan 11	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazar and Co		Discharging

33 VESSELS

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
M D	Hustard	.....	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov 16	Nagasaki
	Cockclufer	.....		H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Feb 5	
6 p	Hardy	.....	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 29	Ningpo
5 s	Manilla	.....	Ryan	H. M. S.	4	70	50	Jan 25	Nagasaki
4 c	Pelorus	.....	Heswell	H. M. Corvette	21	400	274	Nov 5	Japan
	Rattler	.....	Webb	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Mar 4	Kiuklang
	Sunp	.....	Ponoys	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Mar 4	Yokohama
N B D	Starling	.....	Tomlor Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	.....		
2 s	Le Brethon	.....	De Chatre	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 25	Corea
3 c	Primauguet	.....	Boehet	H. I. M. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	Nov 25	Corea
	Morsh	.....	Sarloff	H. I. R. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Mar 6	Hankow
5 c	Vinota	.....	Kuhn	H. P. M. Corvette	28	.....	360	Dec 11	Honolulu

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